1. What is RDBMS

Ans- RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. RDBMS is the basis for SQL, and for all modern database systems like MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, Oracle, MySQL, and Microsoft Access.

* A Relational database management system (RDBMS) is a database management system (DBMS) that is based on the relational model as introduced by E. F. Codd.

1. What is SQL

Ans- SQL is Structured Query Language, which is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database.

* SQL is the standard language for Relation Database System. All relational database management systems like MySQL, MS Access, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, postgres and SQL Server use SQL as standard database language.
* Also, they are using different dialects, such as:
* MS SQL Server using T-SQL, ANSI SQL
* Oracle using PL/SQL, MS Access version of SQL is called JET SQL (native format) etc.

1. Write SQL Commands

Ans- SQL Commands is

* **DDL** – Data Definition Language
* **DML** – Data Manipulation Language
* **DCL** – Data Control Language
* **DQL** – Data Query Language

1. What is join

Ans- SQL Join statement is used to combine data or rows from two or more tables based on a common field between them.

1. Write type of joins

Ans- Join is a types of SQL (structured query language)

* **INNER JOIN**: returns rows when there is a match in both tables.
* **LEFT JOIN**: returns all rows from the left table, even if there are no matches in the right table.
* **RIGHT JOIN**: returns all rows from the right table, even if there are no matches in the left table.
* **FULL JOIN**: returns rows when there is a match in one of the tables.

1. How Many constraint and describes it self

Ans- Constraints are the rules that we can apply on the type of data in a table. That is, we can specify the limit on the type of data that can be stored in a particular column in a table using constraints.

The available constraints in SQL are: 

* **NOT NULL**: This constraint tells that we cannot store a null value in a column. That is, if a column is specified as NOT NULL then we will not be able to store null in this particular column any more.
* **UNIQUE**: This constraint when specified with a column, tells that all the values in the column must be unique. That is, the values in any row of a column must not be repeated.
* **PRIMARY KEY**: A primary key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in a table. And this constraint is used to specify a field in a table as primary key.
* **FOREIGN KEY**: A Foreign key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in a another table. And this constraint is used to specify a field as Foreign key.
* **CHECK**: This constraint helps to validate the values of a column to meet a particular condition. That is, it helps to ensure that the value stored in a column meets a specific condition.
* **DEFAULT**: This constraint specifies a default value for the column when no value is specified by the user.
* **INDEX**: When you searching some record at that time apply indexing

1. Difference between RDBMS vs DBMS

Ans-

**RDBMS:-** its store data in the form of tables (rows and columns), with most commercial relational database management systems using structured query language (SQL) to access the database.

**DBMS:-** Database management system (DBMS) is a collection of programs that enable its user to access databases, manipulate data, report, and represent data.

1. What is API Testing

Ans- Application Programming Interface (API) is a software interface that allows two applications to interact with each other without any user intervention

* another definition , API (Application Programming Interface) is a computing interface which enables communication and data exchange between two separate software systems.
* The purpose of API Testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of the programming interfaces.
* The purpose of API Testing is to check the functionality, reliability, performance, and security of the programming interfaces.
* API tests are very different from GUI Tests and won’t concentrate on the look and feel of an application.

1. Types of API Testing

Ans- There are mainly 3 types of API Testing

* **Open APIs**: These types of APIs are publicly available to use like OAuth APIs from Google. It has also not given any restriction to use them. So, they are also known as Public APIs.
* **Partner APIs**: Specific rights or licenses to access this type of API because they are not available to the public.
* **Internal APIs**: Internal or private. These APIs are developed by companies to use in their internal systems. It helps you to enhance the productivity of your teams.

1. What is Responsive Testing

Ans- A responsive web design involves creating a flexible web page that is accessible from any device, starting from a mobile phone to a tablet.

* Furthermore, a responsive web design improves users’ browsing experience.
* Considering this from a quality assurance perspective, a responsive web design requires thorough evaluation using a variety of devices before it is ready to go live.
* Software testers may find it challenging to perform responsive design testing as a variety of factors are to be looked into during the testing phase.
* Some points to be understand for Responsive Testing.
* The challenges involved in testing a responsive website
* How website testing differs from a mobile device to a computer
* Rules and guidelines to be followed during responsive design testing and
* Lastly, various tools available to perform responsive testing

1. Which types of tools are available for Responsive Testing

Ans-

* **LT Browser**
* **Lembda Testing**
* **Google Resizer**
* **I am responsive**
* **Pixel tuner**

1. What is the full form of .ipa, .apk

Ans-

* **IPA:** Internet Protocol Address
* **APK:** Android Application Package

1. How to create step for to open the developer option mode ON?

Ans-

* Settings > About phone > Build number (Tap For 4 to 5 Times)

1. Which components have you used in Load Runner?

Ans- virtual user generator

1. How can you set the number of Vusers in Load Runner?

Ans- You can set the number of Vusers in the**controller section** while creating your scenarios. Many other advanced options like ramp-up, ramp-down of Vusers are also available in the Controller section.

1. What is Correlation?

Ans- Correlation is a process of capturing and storing the dynamic response from the server and passing it in the subsequent requests.

1. What is the process for developing a Vuser Script?

Ans- There are 5 steps for developing a vuser script.

1-recording the vuser script .

2-edit the vuser script.

3-runtime setting .

4-run the vuser script in stand-alone mode.

5-incorporate the vuser script into a load runner scenario.

1. How Load Runner interacts with the application?

Ans- Load Runner**simulates user activity** by generating messages between application components or by simulating interactions with the user interface such as keypresses or mouse movements. The messages and interactions to be generated are stored in scripts.

1. What is Automation Testing?

Ans- **Automation Testing** is a software testing technique that performs using special automated testing software tools to execute a test case suite. On the contrary, Manual Testing is performed by a human sitting in front of a computer carefully executing the test steps.

1. Which Are The Browsers Supported By Selenium Ide?

Ans- Different Browsers Supoorted By Selenium Ide

e.g.- firefox, chrome

1. What are the benefits of Automation Testing?

Ans:

* 70% faster than the manual testing
* Wider test coverage of application features
* Reliable in results
* Ensure Consistency
* Saves Time and Cost
* Improves accuracy
* Human Intervention is not required while execution
* Increases Efficiency
* Better speed in executing tests
* Re-usable test scripts
* Test Frequently and thoroughly
* More cycle of execution can be achieved through automation
* Early time to market

1. What are the advantages of Selenium?

Ans-

* Very easy to use and install.
* No programming experience is required, through knowledge of HTML and DOM are needed
* Can export tests to formats usable in Selenium RC and WebDriver
* Has built-in help and test results reporting module.
* Provides support for extensions.